

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1852.

**Authorized Agents for the Journal.**  
JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C.  
JOSEPH H. KEMP, Bladen county.  
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.  
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.  
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

**The French in Mexico and Hayti.**  
Attention has been directed to the movements of the French in this Hemisphere, by their occupation of the port of Samana, in the Dominican portion of the Island of Hayti, occurring simultaneously with the strange operations of a Count Bonibon, in the Mexican State of Sonora, who, at the head of a set of French miners and adventurers, has overthrown the Mexican authority, and declared the State independent, and annexed to France.

That point has not yet been reached in the tortuous policy of Louis Napoleon, when he considers it convenient to avow the Sonorian movement; but there can be little doubt that when that point is reached, the avowal will be made, coupled with an attempt to profit by it as a means of establishing a French foothold on the Pacific—perhaps less with a view to a participation in the mineral wealth recently developed, than for the purpose of acting as a check upon American extension in that quarter, by the introduction of the European "balance of power" upon this Continent, and with the further object, as hinted by the New York Times, of closing against us the only feasible railroad route to the Pacific.

But the French establishment in Hayti has a deeper and more immediate significance, since it is unquestionably the act of the French Government.—The *Courier des Etats Unis*, the French organ in New York, says in explanation, that the people of the Dominican Republic—the portion of the Island formerly belonging to Spain—have for years been suing to France to be taken under her protection, and have even offered to surrender up their sovereignty, and be annexed to the French Government. The former Governments in France have been unwilling to risk the involvements to which either a protectorate or annexation might lead, and it has remained for the present Emperor—of course before he was formally such—to take this first step, looking to the future annexation of the whole territory of the Republic to the Imperial Crown of France.—It is not denied that the possession of a favorable point for watching Cuba, was one of the motives in occupying this position. France, Spain and England, it seems, have a treaty about Cuba, and from this Dominican port, the French want to watch any American movement against that island. It is known that, in the French part of the island, now forming the Empire of Hayti, the negroes arose and murdered all their masters and families who did not make their escape out of the island. In the Spanish portion the case was different. After various transfers, it became independent of Spain, but there was no servile insurrection—nor did the whites leave the country—there being still whites among the Dominicans—although the majority are of mixed race. As might be expected, the institutions, education and state of society, are far in advance of what they are in the negro portion; but the Dominican population is small, compared with the Haytian, and the Republic is, and has been, constantly harassed by attempts on the part of its black neighbor to subjugate it. Indeed, His Sublime Blackness, Faustin I., avows his determination to bring the whole Island under his dominion. It is from these attacks that the Dominicans have sought protection, and the application for such protection is the excuse alleged by France for her presence there.

Whether the United States will or will not submit to these French settlements is hardly, in our opinion, a matter of question. Were she to do so it would be contrary to her avowed determination and policy from the days of Mr. Monroe downwards, no less than with the feeling and spirit of her people at the present time. Nor would this feeling be lessened by knowing that these movements were made out of spirit of hostility to her, with a view to restrain her progress and place barriers in the way of her legitimate extension.

To foresee big wars and important results as likely to flow from every trifling occurrence is the height of absurdity, but still there are events, significant in themselves, and rendered more so by the peculiar character and position of their instigators which it would be folly to slight. Such events, we conceive, are those to which we have referred—such is the character and position of Louis Napoleon. While nothing may grow out of them, much may also grow out of them. Time alone can show.

## The Raleigh Mail Again.

Some mistake, occurring, we suppose in the hurry of writing the letter we received from Mr. Whitaker, P. M. at Goldsboro', places the statement of Mr. Lougee, who acted for him in his absence in opposition to that of Messrs. Walker and Lynch, thus making what might appear an issue of veracity between these latter gentlemen and Mr. Lougee.—We thought at the time, and so said, that there must be some mistake about it, and we now learn that Mr. Whitaker misunderstood Mr. Lougee, who agrees with Messrs. Lynch and Walker in regard to the failure in delivering the mail on the occasion referred to (Friday or Saturday of last week). Of course, Mr. Lougee is not Post Master at Goldsboro', nor in any way responsible, and we merely mentioned his name in the matter because referred to.

Another mistake occurs in our article, in regard to the time of the Stage arriving at Goldsboro'. We made Mr. Whitaker to say that sometimes it does not arrive until 10 o'clock next day—a misprint for 1 o'clock.

We would here beg to say to all concerned, that there is no sort of use in being excited. We only want to get our letters and papers, and that we shall try to do; but have no sort of wish to injure or misrepresent any body.

## CONGRESS.—As yet nothing seems to have been done in either House. A bill has been introduced in the Senate, for continuing the Mexican Boundary Commission. The discussion of the right to a contested seat from Kentucky, promises to occupy the Senate for some time to come.

## The French in Sonora.

The New York Times says it has reliable information showing that the movement made in the Mexican State of Sonora by the Frenchman Bonibon, who has revolutionized that State and declared it annexed to France in pursuance of a grand design to check the progress of the United States in that direction. It has reason to believe that the great object of planting these French settlements in Northern Mexico is to prevent the United States from acquiring a feasible route for a Railroad to the Pacific.

There is every reason to believe that there is some understanding between the French adventures and Louis Napoleon, and that the object is to restrain the United States.

# NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

From our Regular and Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Dec. 14, 1852.

DEAR JOURNAL.—The two Houses of the Assembly balloted for three Trustees of the University, without effecting a choice.

There seems to be a determination on the part of the members to adjourn next Wednesday, 22d;—a more restless set I have seldom seen.

The Atlantic and N. C. Railroad has been before the Senate nearly the whole of to-day. Mr. Hoke's amendment to appropriate \$2,000,000 for the extension West was rejected. Mr. T. F. Jones then proposed an amendment to the 34th section, which sprang up a heated debate between Messrs. Gilmer, Joyner, Washington and Bynum—particularly between the two former. Mr. Joyner opposed with all his might the bill; Mr. G. advocating. The Senate was in session until after six o'clock, considering the question.

The House postponed indefinitely the bill to establish a House of Correction—Penitentiary; besides this, but little else was done.

The bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company passed the House by a narrow vote.

The bill to provide for the location of the county seat of Madison county, passed its third reading; also, the bill providing for the improvement of a road in Gaston county.

The House exhibited great anxiety to go into an election of a U. S. Senator to-day. The Senate would not concur for very good reasons.

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances reported favorably on the bill to amend the charter of the Neuse River Navigation Co.

The bills to incorporate two Plank Road Companies in Edgecombe county, were reported from the Corporation Committee, with a recommendation to pass.

The Governor gives his annual levee to-night. A very large company will be—and is—in attendance. Whigs, as well as Democrats, are fond of the Governor's company—he is a popular man, against the wishes of those who have some influence on all other subjects.

W.

RALEIGH, Dec. 15, 1852.

DEAR JOURNAL.—W. N. H. Smith, Esq., was elected to-day Solicitor of the first Judicial Circuit—two balloting were had for four Trustees of the University—W. L. Street being the only one chosen.

The bill relative to the sale of the Cherokee bonds, providing from the sales thereof, to pay into the Treasury amount paid for the survey of the Salisbury and Western Turnpike, passed the Senate three times.

The bill for the extension of the Central Road East to Beaufort Harbor, was rejected on its second reading. Bill to amend the Militia Laws of the State, was defeated on its third reading. Bill to attach a portion of Wilkes county to Alexander, passed its third reading. Bill providing for the new county of Ruffin, was defeated on its second reading.

In the House of Commons, the bill providing for three additional Judicial Circuits, was indefinitely postponed. Bill to incorporate Anson Plank Road Company, passed three times. Bill authorizing Commissioners of Smithville to transfer a certain lot, passed three times. Bill in favor of John S. Smith, of New Hanover, passed three times. Bill to incorporate the capital stock of the Bank of Wadesboro', passed second time; also, bill amending the County Court of Perquimans to sell portion of Public Square. Mr. Perquimans, a bill to incorporate Fire Insurance Company in Wilmington.

The House of Commons was the scene of much confusion this afternoon—so much so, that the Speaker ordered the gallery to be cleared, and the lobbies cleared; also, the Temperance Convention, in session in this city, made application for the use of the Commons Hall to-night, in which to hold a public meeting. The proposition was met with firm opposition; Mr. E. P. Miller, (Whig) declared, before they should have the Hall, he would occupy the floor 'till 12 o'clock to-night, and accordingly commenced! The excitement became intense, and to prevent an accident, the House adjourned.

To move, according to joint order, the two Houses will vote for a U. S. Senator. I cannot but hope, or believe otherwise, than that Dobbin will be elected.

W.

RALEIGH, Dec. 16, 1852.

DEAR JOURNAL.—The bill to amend the charter of the Deep River and Cape Fear Navigation Company, passed its third reading in the Senate to-day. Another unsuccessful ballot for Senator took place—Mr. Dobbin receiving 75 votes—Mr. Rayner 73—Shepard 2—Clingman 4—Graham 1—Craig 1—R. S. Donnell 1—J. R. J. Daniel 1. Mr. Saunders not finding his vote "necessary to elect Dobbin," he threw away. Watson sticking to Shepard with all the tenacity of a leech, in the Senate. In what way can these disorganizers give an account to their constituents for the distraction and trouble which they have, by their stubbornness, entailed upon the party? Who is to blame in the main? Who is the master spirit in this work of disorganization? I repeat, my friends, whose names have become common names, at which the indignation of the party journals of the Union, are, at this time, firing the sharpest shots of censure! The session must dissolve in a few days.—The Senator must be elected in five days more, or not at all! Must seventy-five Democrats yield their preference, and go for Mr. Saunders? Or shall some four Democrats (3) make the great sacrifice, and vote for Mr. Dobbin? We shall see, who yields.

A balloting was had for an Attorney General—Mr. Eaton, of Warren, received 79 votes, and Mr. M. W. Ransom, of Warren, 80, and Mr. Sion Rogers, of Wake, 2. No election.

Mr. Gilmer presented the memorial of citizens of Rockingham and Forsyth counties, relative to the improvement of Dan River.

Mr. Speight introduced a bill in favor of the Sheriff of Greene county.

The Plymouth bank bill, which was re-considered a few days since, was again rejected to-day by a decisive vote.

Resolution authorizing the purchase of culline maps for the use of members, passed three times.

The bill for laying off Congressional Districts, was up in the Senate. Mr. Berry offered a substitute—Mr. Thompson offered an amendment, which was ordered to be printed.

In the House of Commons, a number of bills, (ten,) passed their second reading among them, the bill providing for eight Judicial Circuits.

Mr. Clarke offered a resolution in the Senate, which was adopted, restricting speeches to fifteen minutes—so, it is very reasonable to suppose, that from "now on," there will be more *cider than talk*—more work than speaking.

W.

RALEIGH, Dec. 17, 1852.

DEAR JOURNAL.—Mr. Steele presented to the Senate to-day, the memorial of the Sons of Temperance, praying for the enactment of a law prohibiting the traffic in ardent spirits. He did not advocate the memorial, but presented it through the signature, who numbered near 15,000—of this number, over 4,000 are females, and 163 youths. Mr. G. W. Caldwell moved that the memorial be not received. This motion caused a spirited, and I may say angry, debate. Mr. Steele, while he protested against the memorial as it is, and would vote against it, he was clearly of the opinion that the citizens of North Carolina had a right to petition for a redress of grievances.

Mr. Caldwell said, he thought the Temperance people, on this subject, were fanatical—they had no right to ask the Legislature to say in what shape a man shall put his grain before taking it to market—he thought they had an equal right to petition the Legislature on the subject of slavery; one was as much property as the other. He was in favor of a friend of Temperance, but was against the reception of the memorial. Mr. Clark moved to lay the memorial and motion on the table, which prevailed.

A balloting for Senator was had to-day. Mr. Rayner was withdrawn, and Mr. Woodfin nominated—Mr. Dobbin received 80 votes, and Mr. Woodfin 76. Mr. Saunders voting for Mr. Dobbin, and Mr. Watson for Mr. Shepard. Mr. Dobbin lacked one vote of being elected.

Mr. Lander, of Lincoln, was elected Solicitor of the 8th Judicial Circuit. Mr. S. P. Hill, of Caswell, a Trustee of the University of North Carolina. A balloting was had for Attorney General, and Mr. M. W. Ransom, of Warren, Whig, elected.

The bill authorizing the Treasurer to subscribe for 800 shares of the capital stock in the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, was rejected.

Mr. Strange introduced a bill in the House, to amend the 15th sec. of the 31st chap. of the Revised Statutes.

A large number of bills were read a second time in the House.

W.

folks, was presented, accepted, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Land Resolutions were under debate in the Senate this evening. Several amendments were offered—some rejected, and some adopted. The "gag law" being now in full force, limiting speakers to fifteen minutes, there is some talking done in a short space of time.

The bill to lay off Senatorial Districts, was under consideration in the House this afternoon, but no final action taken on it.

The Temperance Convention was not as great as was anticipated—only about 150 delegates in attendance. Philip S. White, with them—a very notorious and important character; so, also, is Dr. Weller, who is in town with his Wines! Extremes meet, sometimes!

W.

**Last Year's Business Transactions of the Nation.**

According to the statements made in the American, of the 8th inst., and the figures of the President's message, the business account of the United States with "all the world and the rest of mankind," for the last fiscal year, stands thus:

American products shipped abroad during the year, \$149,861,911

American specie shipped abroad during the year, 42,507,285

Total merchandise and specie, \$192,369,196

Received from our foreign customers in return, foreign merchandise to the amount of, \$207,240,101

Ditto, ditto, specie to the amount of, 5,622,643

Total received from abroad, \$212,862,744

Add 10 per cent for home valuation, 21,250,374

And the amount is, \$234,113,118

Bringing down amount sent abroad, \$192,369,196

And we have left as American gain, \$41,743,922

Thus it is shown that in the business of the year which we carried on last year with the other nations of the earth, we have made a clear profit of nearly forty millions of dollars, and yet this is what some silly whig papers call a losing transaction. "The balance of trade is against us," say these wise-acres—W. L. Street, being the only one chosen.

Some wicked bachelors have perpetrated the following:—

"Joining Hands" in Matrimony.—A custom arising from the practice of pugilists shaking hands before they begin to fight.

# MARRIED.

In this town, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Jas. Jamison, Rev. Wm. H. Bonbright, of the N. C. Conference, to Miss HARRIET L. KELLEY, of this place.

May their union here be sweet, And when Life's duties are o'er, Around their Father's throne may they meet, Where parting will be no more.

# DIED.

In Richmond county, on the 14th inst., Mrs. MORRIS, consort of T. J. Morris, Esq., of that county, but formerly a resident of Sampson. The deceased was greatly esteemed for many virtues, and her departure will be a severe loss to the circle which she adorned.

W.

# Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 16.—Schr. R. W. Brown, Hulse, from New York, to DeLoesset & Brown; with mize.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Berry, from Newport, in ballast, to J. & D. McLean & Co. Sloop Brig. Moselle, of Bucksport, in lat. 35-52, long. 74-10, bound from Providence to Jacksonville—3 days out.

17-U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Price, from Charleston.

Dec. 17.—Steamer Zephyr, McLean, from Fayetteville in 8 hours' running time, to J. & D. McLean & Co. Brig Louisa, Nickerson, from Martinique, in ballast, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Dec. 18.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, from Charleston, with 33 passengers.

Dec. 18.—Brig Juliet, Hill, from Grenada, in ballast, to G. W. Davis.

Dec. 18.—Brig Catharine, Lewis, from Kingston, Ja., in ballast, to W. L. Davis.

Steamer Southern, Wilkinson, from Fayetteville, to McKoy & Roberts.

19-U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, fm Charleston, with 42 passengers.

Schr. Mary Abigail, Charlotte, from Shallotte, to Chatham & Hooper, with 437 bbls. spirits turpentine.

20-U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Price, fm Charleston, with 38 passengers.

Dec. 17.—Barque Mankington, Dickey, for Baltimore, by Geo. Harris; with 119 bales cotton, 225 bushels pea nuts, 11000 feet lumber.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston.

Dec. 18.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Price, for Charleston.

Steamer Rowan, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 2 boats in tow.

Schr. D. L. Clinch, Kent, for Savannah, by Geo. Harris; having repaired damages.

Dec. 19.—Schr. Jas. G. King, Wainwright, for New York, by Chatham & Hooper; with 437 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1,000 do. rosin, 32 bales cotton, 530 bushels peanuts, 41 bags flaxseed.

W.

U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Burns, for Charleston, with 80 passengers.

20—Steamer Southern, Wilkinson, for Fayetteville, by McKoy & Roberts.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 33 passengers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Flour is in better demand. Southern sells at \$3 50 a \$3 60. Wheat is held at higher prices, with small sales. Corn is firmer; sales of 17,000 bushels, mixed at 79 a 80 cents.

For the three previous days—Naval Stores—Have been unusually quiet this week, and we have only to note sales of Spirits Turpentine in retail lots, at 57 a 58 cents, cash; 400 Spirits Turpentine, \$1 40, in yard; 500 Tar, at \$2 50 for Rope, delivered at 52 1/2 a 53 1/2 in yard; for Turp. in bulk, and small lots White Roan within our range. Turpentine is held at \$4 for North Country.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Naval Stores—Spirits Turpentine continues in moderate demand at 57 a 58c per gal, cash. Rosin continues in good demand at \$1 57 for common, and \$2 12 a \$2 25 per bbl. 6 mos. for No. 2. Tar is dull and we have only to notice sales of a few hundred bbls. at \$2 50 a \$2 75, 6 mos.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4.—After the sailing of the Arctic on Wednesday, speculators continued to operate in the cotton market, and prices closed firm. Sales of the three days 22,000 bales of which speculators took 8,000 bales. Sales of the week 42,000 bales. Stock 412,000 bales. The quotations are—Fair Orleans, 6 1/2; middling, 5 1/2; fair Mobile, 6 1/2; middling, 5 1/2; fair India, 6 1/2; middling, 5 1/2.

Rosin is in good demand at 52 1/2 a 53 1/2 in yard; for Turp. in bulk, and small lots White Roan within our range. Turpentine is held at \$4 for North Country.

LONDON MARKETS.—The Funds have declined, owing to the report of French affairs and the proposed increase in the army and navy. Consols for money and account closed at 100 a 101. American stocks were in active demand. U. S. 5's, bonds 88, 100 a 111; Penna. 5's, 32, 35; Ohio's, 75, 107 a 108; Maryland's, 95, 98 a 99; Kentucky's, 68, 98, 99 a 100.

Freights unchanged; Rice unchanged—no sales of Carolina; Tea very quiet, with a few sales of Congou; Coffee, 2 1/2 a 2 3/4; Sugar, 11 a 12; Hops, 10 a 11; Wool, 10 a 11; Lard, 10 a 11; Butter, 10 a 11; Flour, 10 a 11; Corn, 10 a 11; Wheat, 10 a 11; Oats, 10 a 11; Hay, 10 a 11; Straw, 10 a 11; Timber, 10 a 11; Lumber, 10 a 11; Iron, 10 a 11; Steel, 10 a 11; Copper, 10 a 11; Brass, 10 a 11; Lead, 10 a 11; Zinc, 10 a 11; Tin, 10 a 11; Silver, 10 a 11; Gold, 10 a 11; Platinum, 10 a 11; Nickel, 10 a 11; Cobalt, 10 a 11; Manganese, 10 a 11; Potash, 10 a 11; Soda, 10 a 11; Saltpetre, 10 a 11; Sulphur, 10 a 11; Nitre, 10 a 11; Charcoal, 10 a 11; Brimstone, 10 a 11; Glass, 10 a 11; Paper, 10 a 11; Cloth, 10 a 11; Linen, 10 a 11; Cotton, 10 a 11; Silk, 10 a 11; Woollen, 10 a 11; Flannel, 10 a 11; Ribbon, 10 a 11; Lace, 10 a 11; Hosiery, 10 a 11; Shoes, 10 a 11; Hats, 10 a 11; Bonnets, 10 a 11; Dresses, 10 a 11; Coats, 10 a 11; Pants, 10 a 11; Suits, 10 a 11; Undershirts, 10 a 11; Drawers, 10 a 11; Stockings, 10 a 11; Socks, 10 a 11; Gloves, 10 a 11; Mittens, 10 a 11; Scarves, 10 a 11; Handkerchiefs, 10 a 11; Towels, 10 a 11; Napkins, 10 a 11; Linens, 10 a 11; Cottons, 10 a 11; Silks, 10 a 11; Wools, 10 a 11; Flannels, 10 a 11; Ribbons, 10 a 11; Laces, 10 a 11; Hosiery, 10 a 11; Shoes, 10 a 11; Hats, 10 a 11; Bonnets, 10 a 11; Dresses, 10 a 11; Coats, 10 a 11; Pants, 10 a 11; Suits, 10 a 11; Undershirts, 10 a 11; Drawers, 10 a 11; Stockings, 10 a 11; Socks, 10 a 11; Gloves, 10 a 11; Mittens, 10 a 11; Scarves, 10 a 11; Handkerchiefs, 10 a 11; Towels, 10 a 11; Napkins, 10 a 11; Linens, 10 a 11; Cottons, 10 a 11; Silks, 10 a 11; Wools, 10 a 11; Flannels, 10 a 11; Ribbons, 10 a 11; Laces, 10 a 11; Hosiery, 10 a 11; Shoes, 10 a 11; Hats, 10 a 11; Bonnets, 10 a 11; Dresses, 10 a 11; Coats, 10 a 11; Pants, 10 a 11; Suits, 10 a 11; Undershirts, 10 a 11; Drawers, 10 a 11; Stockings, 10 a 11; Socks, 10 a 11; Gloves, 10 a 11; Mittens, 10 a 11; Scarves, 10 a 11; Handkerchiefs, 10 a 11; Towels, 10 a 11; Napkins, 10 a 11; Linens, 10 a 11; Cottons, 10 a 11; Silks, 10 a 11; Wools, 10 a 11; Flannels, 10 a 11; Ribbons, 10 a 11; Laces, 10 a 11; Hosiery, 10 a 11; Shoes, 10 a 11; Hats, 10 a 11; Bonnets, 10 a 11; Dresses, 10 a 11; Coats, 10 a 11; Pants, 10 a 11; Suits, 10 a 11; Undershirts, 10 a 11; Drawers, 10 a 11; Stockings, 10 a 11; Socks, 10 a 11; Gloves, 10 a 11; Mittens, 10 a 11; Scarves, 10 a 11; Handkerchiefs, 10 a 11; Towels, 10 a 11; Napkins, 10 a 11; Linens, 10 a 11; Cottons, 10 a 11; Silks, 10 a 11; Wools, 10 a 11; Flannels, 10 a 11; Ribbons, 10 a 11; Laces, 10 a 11; Hosiery, 10 a 11; Shoes, 10 a 11; Hats, 10 a 11; Bonnets, 10 a 11; Dresses, 10 a 11; Coats, 10 a 11; Pants, 10 a 11; Suits, 10 a 11; Undershirts, 10 a 11; Drawers, 10 a 11; Stockings, 10 a 11; Socks, 10 a 11; Gloves, 10 a 11; Mittens, 10 a 11; Scarves, 10 a 11; Handkerchiefs, 10 a 11; Towels, 10 a 11; Napkins, 10 a 11; Linens, 10 a 11; Cottons, 10 a 11; Silks, 10 a 11; Wools, 10 a 11; Flannels, 10 a 11; Ribbons, 10 a 11; Laces, 10 a 11; Hosiery, 10 a 11; Shoes, 10 a 11; Hats, 10 a 11; Bonnets, 10 a 11; Dresses, 10 a 11; Coats, 10 a 11; Pants, 10 a 11; Suits, 10 a 11; Undershirts, 10 a 11; Drawers, 10 a 11; Stockings, 10 a 11; Socks, 10 a 11; Gloves, 10 a 11; Mittens, 10 a 11; Scarves, 10 a 11; Handkerchiefs, 10 a 11; Towels, 10 a 11; Napkins, 10 a 11; Linens, 10 a 11; Cottons, 10 a 11; Silks, 10 a 11; Wools, 10 a 11; Flannels, 10 a 11; Ribbons, 10 a 11; Laces, 10 a 11; Hosiery, 10 a 11; Shoes, 10 a 11; Hats, 10 a 11; Bonnets, 10 a 11; Dresses, 10 a 11; Coats, 10 a 11; Pants, 10 a 11; Suits, 10 a 11; Undershirts, 10 a 11; Drawers, 10 a 11; Stockings, 10 a 11; Socks, 10 a 11; Gloves, 10 a 11; Mittens, 10 a 11; Scarves, 10 a 11; Handkerchiefs, 10 a 11; Towels, 10 a 11; Napkins, 10 a 11; Linens, 10 a 11; Cottons, 10 a 11; Silks, 10 a 11; Wools, 10 a 11; Flannels, 10 a 11; Ribbons, 10 a 11; Laces, 10 a 11; Hosiery, 10 a 11; Shoes, 10 a 11; Hats, 10 a 11; Bonnets, 10 a 11; Dresses, 10 a 11; Coats, 10 a 11; Pants, 10 a 11; Suits, 10 a 11; Undershirts, 10 a 11; Drawers, 10 a 11; Stockings, 10 a 11; Socks, 10 a 11; Gloves, 10 a 11; Mittens, 10 a 11; Scarves, 10 a 11; Handkerchiefs, 10 a 11; Towels, 10 a 11; Napkins, 10 a 11; Linens, 10 a 11; Cottons, 10 a 11; Silks, 10 a 11; Wools, 10 a 11; Flannels, 10 a 11; Ribbons, 10 a 11; Laces, 10 a 11; Hosiery, 10 a 11; Shoes, 10 a 11; Hats, 10 a 11; Bonnets, 10 a 11; Dresses, 10 a 11; Coats, 10 a 11; Pants, 10 a 11; Suits,